

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 16, 1794.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Cives magistratibus pareant magistratus legibus—

HOWEVER political writers may differ in opinion respecting the origin of civil government; whether founded on the virtue of a civil compact, or the moral obligation of expediency, its importance in the support of society is too well established to be disputed. Since its first formation, which probably might be nearly coeval with man (for in a recurrence to tradition we can find no annals or period of time in which it has not, in some form or modification, existed,) that ever man lived in a pure state of nature is very questionable. Its advantages in society require no comment to shew the necessity of its support, nor eloquence to impress the human mind with its inestimable advantages; experience, more powerful than all other arguments, fully demonstrates its efficacy, in being the great cement of order, harmony and union, between man and man. But society would be extremely imbecile, if not entirely dead, independent to laws, and laws themselves would be little better than statutes without motion or animation, if not enforced by the civil authority, and implicitly obeyed by the citizens.

The importance of civil society is never seen in so conspicuous a point of view, as when the operation of the laws is suspended, then our natural state is resumed, every man acts as he pleases, and becomes his own judge, because in a state of nature there is no superior. It is laid down as a fundamental rule in government, that all men, connected by the links of society, either verbally or tacitly, promise not only a submission to the laws of the same, but their aid and assistance in their support, the terms of admission being an implicit obedience to the laws, the consideration, its privileges and protection, therefore a violation of the laws militates, not only against that real or supposed compact, but abandons the bona fide consideration, namely, its advantages and protection.

The constitution and laws are the basis of public tranquillity, the firmest support of public authority, and the liberty of the citizens; but the constitution is but a vain phantom, and the best of laws are useless if not religiously executed by the civil authority, and implicitly obeyed by the citizens. Without an implicit obedience to the laws, and a due support of government, our civil compact becomes annihilated, the pledges of union revoked, the basis of independency demolished, and our unalienable rights, life, liberty and property, submitted to anarchy, disorder and confusion. In vain will one body of men compile a code of the best of laws. In vain will another interpret them—if they are not duly executed by a third; by a formation of the one, the boundaries of right and wrong are ascertained, where the rights are to be observed, and the wrongs to be avoided; by an interpretation of the other, how to observe these rights, and abstain from the commission of the wrongs; but by an execution of the third, being the perfection of the law, the injury is not only redressed, but a penalty annexed to the transgression, not so much for the satisfaction of justice, as for preventing the commission of crimes in future.

When we consider that mankind are regulated in a natural capacity by laws and government, when we consider that each member must conform to these laws, and that government, in order to keep up harmony in the whole, we must not be surprised in seeing the necessity of laws and government in bodies politic, and the expediency of implicit obedience of each member to the same, for the support of its happiness; and it is by this obedience that order, harmony and union, is diffused through each member, and constitutional strength through the whole.

All the political happiness of men must eventually flow from that source—laws founded upon justice by the legislature, equitably interpreted by the judiciary, religiously executed by the magistrates, and implicitly obeyed by the citizens. In taking into consideration the importance of civil government, and the expediency of implicit obedience to its laws, it may not seem improper to animadvert a little on the rise and fall of ancient governments, the virtues producing the former, and vices accelerating the latter, and conclude by making a few reflections on the general state of disorder which pervades our country, from the refractory conduct of a few in the resistance of the laws. However mankind might have differed respecting vice and virtue at different periods and in different countries, patriotism is one of those virtues, which, in every age and country, has been cherished as the greatest good, and has always produced genuine liberty, when regulated with due moderation; but as the soundest human constitution may, at particular times, require medicine, both for regulating the system and giving due motion to the laws by which it is governed, so may the best political one require remedial exercise, both for suppressing disorders, so ruinous to the pro-

gress of her strength and vigour, and adding stability to the constitution.

What virtues supported ancient governments against foreign and domestic attacks? What virtues secured them from the dissention of parties? From licentiousness anarchy and confusion at home? What against formidable tyrants and despicable despots abroad? What gave ancient republics health, vigour, strength and power, with a long and happy existence? What supported Greece and Rome in their happiest eras? What the states of Holland and Cantons of Switzerland? Unanimity, temperance, frugality, perseverance, public and private virtue, with due reverence to their Creator; these were the strongest pillars of their constitution, and palladium of their liberties. What vices corrupted the members, sapped the constitution and undermined the government? Luxury, prodigality, intemperance, venality and dissipation. Customs, maxims and manners, in every age, may change, but human nature is always the same; and it is a maxim laid down in the physical and political world, that the same causes will, in the same constitutions, produce the same effects; consequently, those virtues and vices which have been favourable or obnoxious to republics of old, cannot possibly fail of having some influence on modern states, however distant in analogy, and different in construction. When the Spartan soup became insipid to the Greeks, and the campus martius toilsome to the Romans, their governments became unstable. When effeminacy and enervating manners crept in amongst them, they soon undermined the strongest pillars of the constitution, sapped the foundation of their liberty, and shook the government. One vice gradually succeeded another, till ambition, like a torrent, sweeping all before it, demolished the noble and majestic fabric of the republic, and buried virtue beneath its ruins. Aspiring demagogues soon availed themselves of an opportunity to strengthen their parties by the weakness of government, and usurp the liberties of their country. Through the avenues of intrigue and dissimulation had Greece and Rome received their first shock, through the same, their last and irrecoverable fall; by the false representation of pretended patriots, whose straightest road to promotion was by embroiling the state in civil discord and intestine convulsions, they lost the confidence of the people; these made professions of their own patriotism to ingratiate themselves, they accused the magistrates of the most flagrant offences to strengthen their parties, they declaimed upon grievances and oppression, which had no existence but in their own imagination, that they might suppress the operation of the laws, destroy all genuine liberty, and raise themselves upon the downfall of their country; by these the honest minds of the multitude were poisoned, the purest intentions of government construed into vice and corruption; truth and innocence submitted to falsehood and ignorance, and virtue and modesty swallowed up in the abyss of passion and rashness. Men, actuated with boundless ambition, prefigurate in morals, and ruined in fortunes, are always ready for a revolution, that they may enrich themselves in the common plunder, and aggrandize themselves by the misfortunes of their fellow-citizens. The incendiaries Scilla, Marius and Cataline, had, at different times, brought ruin on their country, by declaiming against the government, and raising factions against the people. To enumerate all the shocks sustained by ancient republics from such engines of despotism, would fill a volume. The alarming and deranged state of our country, from such abominable abuses, is too well known to require any comment. The present state of fermentation which pervades the public mind, requires the serious attention of every friend to peace and order to stop the progress of an infection so highly injurious to the unthinking part of the community, the security of our rights, the love of rational liberty, the defence of our constitution and laws, and freedom of our country, appear to summon and revive that virtue and military ardour, which so recently glowed in the breast of every true republican against foreign imposition—to preserve and guard our inestimable blessings, purchased by the effusion of so much blood at the sacred shrine of liberty in the glorious cause of our country, and to suppress disorders, calculated not only to destroy them, but every vital principle of government. Experience incontrovertibly proves the necessity of exertion in each citizen to support the laws, to discountenance dissensions, insurrections and innovations, which have been the bane of ancient republics. She proves that no government has or can possibly be so perfect as to operate alike upon each member, that none has been free from discontent and disaffection, that all private conveniences must submit to the public good; that perfection in government is morally impossible, and incompatible with human nature, consequently, under these considerations, if we live in society, we must take government as all other things, not perfect nor without fault, but with her alloys and imperfections. Was the republic of America fabricated in imitation of

the republics of old, was she constructed on a similar model, had she not avoided the rocks upon which others were dashed, had she been impaired and exhausted by age, was she not guided by the experience of nearly 6000 years; in short, was she not improved by all ancient and modern governments, an American, in turning his attention to the westward, seeing our laws and government insulted, and picturing to his mind the excesses of ancient republics, by analogy, might draw the following conclusion: When I contemplate our government and laws despised, and the unthinking part of the community imposed upon with the sounds of grievance and oppression, this tragic scene affords neither novelty nor wonder, being so often exhibited upon republican theatres; when I behold liberty and equality so scandalously abused by aspiring characters, being common themes of declamation to entrap the multitude, when I behold the public mind so cajoled, I see nothing but a prelude of the excesses of ancient governments exhibited in a new dress on modern theatres. Such reflections as these, the excesses of a deluded set of people, might naturally excite in the mind, without duly considering the broad basis of our liberty, the excellency of our constitution and laws, and purity of our government; but the youth, virtue, power and perfection, of our government, when compared with others, will not admit of the comparison, and consequently destroys the hypothesis; not but these excesses are dangerous in the extreme, but can never produce the tragical scenes of antiquity, whilst virtue operates in the breast of every true republican and friend to government, to support the constitution and laws. The refractory conduct of a few individuals cannot be imputed to any defect in our government, nor to the peaceable and thinking part of our citizens, but to a few who will never be happy under any government, incapable to draw true, or willing to draw wrong, distinctions, confound genuine liberty with anarchy and licentiousness; a violation of the constitution, squandering the public money, exorbitant salaries, tyranny of magistrates, and unbounded corruption, are the common themes of declamation, not forgetting to jumble in the crowd of epithets democracy and aristocracy; this medley of words, however ill understood, afford the orator no small field for elocution.

Actions speak much louder than words, and are the best criterion to form an opinion of the human mind. When I behold aspiring men, with few or no recommendations of their own, but their professions of patriotism, and a general reprobation of government, I cannot help entertaining some doubt of their merit; when I see them cajole the multitude with the sounds of democracy and aristocracy, liberty and equality, I question the purity of their intentions, and whether their actions correspond with their professions, whether they are actuated by public virtue or private ambition, and I am induced to bring the matter to a test in making the following queries: if they are men of families, I trace them home; if they are single men, I trace their private characters; are they good citizens? are they indulgent masters? are they humane to their slaves? do they support the laws of their country? are they benevolent to the human race? do they shew a disposition of philanthropy to all mankind? these are the true characteristics of republicanism; if they are men of this character, they are entitled to the public confidence, and the ends sanctify the means—But reverse the question; are they domestic tyrants? are they cruel and barbarous to their slaves? are they violators of the laws of their country? are they despotic in private life? these are the true characteristics of tyranny; if they come under the latter denomination, they may, by profession, be democrats, or what you please, but in principle, tyrants. The human mind may be improved, the dispositions may be checked, but these passions, which in small circles characterize philanthropy or tyranny, cannot be destroyed in larger ones, because nature will be always inclined to run in her usual channel; to suppose the contrary would be supposing a natural and moral impossibility; it would not only presume a change in the disposition, but in human nature itself, which is immutable. A man distinguished for republican principles in his family and dependents, the presumption is strong, that he will exercise them when his country may require them in a larger circle, and a more extensive scale. But that a domestic tyrant, when vested with a greater authority, will become a true republican, requires something more than a change in the human mind.

[To be continued.]

FLUSHING, July 28.

THE French, for these two or three days, have been in the neighbourhood of Sluys, without coming near enough to the town to be annoyed by the garrison; but this morning, it seems, they began in earnest their labour, the effect of which was the complete routing of all the Dutch troops that were placed both here and there, with batteries at the entrance of the opposite side of the Scheldt. Their retreat was

cut off from Sluys, so that they were obliged to fly to this place, where they arrived at 4 o'clock this morning; they were about 70 or 80 that escaped hither. We discern very plainly the Carmagnols working at the batteries, which they attempt to construct all along the shore; a Dutch armed brig has been all the morning firing at them, and they return the fire; all this we see from our ramparts here.

July 29, 1 o'clock, A. M.

Yesterday we saw very distinctly from this place across the water, which is only 4 miles, a very large body of the French horse and foot marching for Sluys; this was about a quarter past 9 o'clock. About 12 a very heavy cannonade commenced; the result no one can be acquainted with; the French were about 10,000, according to the best judges. The Mynheers began to examine their guns upon the ramparts, and a brig in the offing fired at the Carmagnols as they passed along the sands.

Sir S. Smith and Lord Moira are here. There are 400 pieces of brass cannon in Sluys; but there are not 2000 men to defend it.

We seem all panic struck, and every place given up; for as the French passed over the plain they took a fort mounted with 50 pieces of cannon with only 12 shots fired.

P A R I S, July 28.

Yesterday, the 27th inst. was a most remarkable day. Indeed on the 25th the debates in the convention and in the Jacobin club, were mostly directed upon the oppression to which the convention was exposed; upon the efforts made for creating a dictatorship; upon the plans of murder which were in agitation; upon the necessity of restoring their freedom to the representatives of the people, &c.

On the 26th, Robespierre made a long oration, in which he endeavoured to prove and justify the purity of his intentions.—This oration was followed by long and violent debates, which were remarkable for such a spirit of boldness and independence, as had not been perceived in the convention for many months back.

Yesterday (July 27th) St. Juste, who requested to be heard, was silenced, and peremptorily refused his request. Immediately after, Billaud Varennes rose and accused Robespierre of being a tyrant, after having carefully established his proofs upon many notorious facts. The galleries and the hall of the convention heard this accusation with the loudest shouts of applause, and whenever Robespierre attempted to open his mouth to vindicate himself, the majority of the convention, and the galleries vociferated: *Away—Away with the Tyrant!!*

The deputy Tallien, casting his eyes upon the bust of Brutus, and imploring his manes to support him, exclaimed with a drawn dagger in his hand, "I will with this dagger, rid the world of this tyrant, if the convention does not strike off his head with the sword of the law."—Tallien then moved, that the fitting do not break up; and that Hanriot, the commandant of the national guards, be also put under arrest; both which motions were instantly decreed.

Billaud Varennes now named many other creatures of Robespierre, whose arrest was also immediately enacted by a decree. Barrere read an address to the people, which was adopted with the loudest applause, and the convention decreed, that it be printed, promulgated, stuck up in the usual places, and sent by extraordinary messengers to the departments and armies.

Barrere next moved, that the armed force of Paris, be put again on the ancient footing, and that the mayor and the national agent, be made responsible with their heads for the safety and security of Paris. This was also decreed.

After Davier, Tallien, Billaud Varennes, Freron, Lacoste, Delmas, and other deputies, had spoke upon the business of the day with more or less energy, it was decreed that Robespierre the elder, Robespierre the younger, St. Juste, Couthon, Lebas, all representatives of the people, and the Juror Nicholas, be put under arrest, and their papers put under seal. This was instantly executed.

Billaud Varennes, Collot D'Herbois and Barrere, seem to have timely observed the prevalence and superiority of the party against Robespierre, and forsaking the latter, to have joined his opponents.

The executions continue daily as numerous as ever. On the 15th, thirty persons were executed; on the 16th, thirty-one; on the 17th, forty; on the 19th, twenty-four; on the 20th, fourteen;—in all 139 persons, in the space of six days.

Among these are—Edelman, the composer, and his brother; the ci-devant count Fandons, and his daughter, aged 18; and several persons accused of having endeavoured to throw the French army into confusion in the late action of Fleurus. In the list of those executed on the 19th, are Magon de la Balne, aged 81 years, born at St. Maloes, and one of the richest men in France, and the whole of his family, sons and daughters. He was accused of having opened an account current with the French princes.

L O N D O N, August 1.

There is no news whatever from the British troops; but we are sorry to learn, that a detachment of prince Cobourg's army has been defeated near Maastricht, by the French; and it is said that a foreign prince was killed.

Wednesday a cabinet council was held at lord Grenville's office, at which the Bavarian minister was present. The principal business, it is said, related to the taking of 30,000 Electoral troops into the British service and pay, to be employed on the continent.

All the accounts that have been received from the continent concur in stating, that the French are collecting an immense force in the Netherlands, for the purpose of invading Holland. The defence of that

republic will most probably be undertaken by the Dutch and British troops only.

Liege had been abandoned; and the people, it is said, immediately after the departure of the prince Bishop, sent a deputation to the French, inviting them to take possession of that city.

The successes of the French on the Rhine are so complete, that Francfort, Mannheim and Mentz, are in danger, and several of the inhabitants have retired with their effects. Others, who were preparing to follow their example, have been prevented by a proclamation issued by the French general, who promises that no one shall be molested in his property.

The following narrow escape of the duke of York has hitherto been unnoticed. As he was passing over a small river by means of a plank, a soldier suddenly came behind him, brushed by him, and reached the opposite bank. The duke stopped, struck with indignation at the rudeness of the soldier; but his indignation was quickly turned into gratitude, when he saw the man's head carried off by a cannon ball, as soon as he had left the plank.

The attack which the French lately made upon the Prussians in the neighbourhood of Kaiferlautern, was perhaps the most desperate and bloody of the whole campaign. They followed it up from the 9th of the month, day after day, till Sunday the 13th, from which time, till the Wednesday following, the Prussians had not a moment's respite, either night or day. The numbers of the French increased to 180,000 at least; and in their latter attack, they rushed up to the Prussian cannon with as much indifference as if they had not been loaded, carrying the whole at the point of the bayonet, killing or wounding every artillery officer except one; and almost completely annihilating the Prussian army.

Aug. 4. The French are said to have marched into Antwerp at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday the 23d ult. The duke of York marched from it nearly at the same time.

There is an account received by the way of Francfort, that Landrecy surrendered to the French on the 14th of last month.

Our letters from the army mention nothing of the reported defeat of the prince of Saxe Cobourg.—A detachment of his army, we believe, suffered a little; but there was certainly no general defeat. The army, under the command of that prince, by the last accounts, was at Foron le Compte, a post about two or three leagues to the S. E. of Maastricht; and his heavy artillery was withdrawing towards Duffeldorff.

By letters from Madrid, we are informed that Pamplena is menaced by the French, and that the Spaniards are endeavouring to assemble the militia to oppose them. The French have taken measures for reaping and carrying off a part of the harvest of Navarre, so that the plan formed for starving them is likely to end in starving some of the allies.

From Milan we learn, that the rising in a mass in Piedmont, has produced upwards of 40,000 men. They are to be divided into three columns, to assist the troops of the line in driving the French from their various posts. Their standards are decorated with the words "Vive Jesu, Maria Vergine la Religione Cattolica. Patra." But they are furnished with provisions only for a week.

Accounts from Warsaw down to the 13th mention, that a general attack was expected to be made on that place in 4 days. Kosciusko's whole force is in the entrenchments under its walls, and an obstinate resistance is expected. The most considerable part of the people are for giving up the place, but the chiefs of the insurgents are for resisting to the utmost. The centre of the Prussian army under the king in person, it is supposed, will undertake the siege. The corps under the hereditary prince is upon the left, and closes with the wood of Bielnow, while the right wing is formed by the Russians under general Forcken, and extends to Czerniebow.

Letters from Stockholm mention, that there has been a warm dispute between the Russians and Swedes near Svenksund, on an attempt by the latter to raise a small fortification. The Russians contended that the territory belonged to them. It does not appear that any blood was spilled on the occasion.

A report has gained much confidence on the continent, that the populace of Constantinople, surrounded the seraglio, and demanded a war with the Russians in defence of Poland; that the grand seignior being obliged to comply with their demand, all the troops had been sent for out of Asia, and measures taken for the immediate commencement of hostilities.

Aug. 16. The public will do us the justice to recollect, that so long ago as on Wednesday last, upon the arrival of a messenger from the continent, we stopped the press, to announce we had received very authentic intelligence of the fall of Robespierre and his party. This important and interesting intelligence was doubted by all of our contemporaries, and positively contradicted by some. The event proves at once the superiority and authenticity of our information. Of the downfall of the Robespierrean party no doubt has for the two last days existed.

Some accounts yesterday added, that a massacre had taken place in Paris, and that from 15 to 18,000 persons had been butchered. This circumstance does not stand upon such undoubted authority as the leading fact which we first stated. It is not improbable, but that the prisoners might have suffered, but there is no positive authority for stating so extensive a carnage. It is said that Thomas Paine suffered upon the same scaffold. The following is a list of the deputies who were executed with Robespierre on the 1st instant:

George Couthon, aged 38 years; La Vallette, 30; F. Hanriot, 38; L. P. Dumas, 39; St. Juste, 26; L. Payon, 27; — Bernard, 34; N. Vivierres, 30; N. A. Combeaux, 26; L'Allee Fleurier, 29; A. Si-

mon, 58; De Lannay, 23; — Warmee, 29; J. Robespierre, jun. N. J. Guinn; D'Hazard; Cocks; Jort; Dourgon; and Guenneke.

The Flanders mail brings an account that Pichegru had been sent in irons to Paris. That there had been something extraordinary transacting in the French army, may easily be concluded from the circumstances of their having kept their victorious career without having received any check from the arms of the allies. If they had been in a condition to pursue their victories, and to put their boasts into execution, they would not surely have laid upon their arms merely for the purpose of affording the Dutch an opportunity of getting their country into such a state of defence, as we truly would have frustrated all their views of plunder in that quarter, had they attempted, or still attempt to realize them. We scarcely, however, could have conceived that the cause of this delay on the part of the enemy, had been the arrest of their general, a circumstance that we think, may likely lead to a disorganization and disaffection in the French army, and may probably be the means of our recovering Flanders with the same facility with which it was lost.

The death of ROBESPIERRE, and the fall of his party.

One of the letters from Francfort says, "That on the 26th ult. (one day later than the printed accounts from Paris) Robespierre denounced above 100 of the present convention as moderates and counter-revolutionaries; as usual, the applause of his hirelings gave the audible stamp of approbation, and the conventional bustards closed for the day.—On the following, however, the popular voice, after being long stifled, broke forth against the measure. At the Jacobin club, a similar disposition gained the ascendancy, and the oracle of the committee of public welfare was hoisted from the tribunal; no violence, however, at the moment, was offered to his person, and the succeeding morning was expected to bring forth important events. It arrived, and the first piece of intelligence published to the city of Paris was, that Robespierre had put a period to his own existence."

Letters from Geneva of the 30th ult. state, that the executions had then ceased for two days.—Seven selected members of the revolutionary tribunal, had been dismissed their office; several of the imprisoned clergy had been released; and the people in general seemed extremely averse to the abandoning Geneva to the power of the French republic. The Swiss cantons have stopped all kind of provisions and ammunition from being sent to that city.

There are letters of a recent date in town, which state, that the citadel, as well as the town of Liege, is in the possession of the Austrians; and that the French have fallen back to some distance. These letters also confirm what we yesterday stated, that the Austrians and Prussians have recrossed the Rhine.

B O S T O N, September 29.

By an arrival, since our last, at Marblehead, of a schooner, owned by colonel Orne, in thirty-six days from Lisbon, we have received the following intelligence, communicated by a gentleman of veracity, who came to town on Friday evening from Marblehead, after having spoken with the captain, who informed him, that a few days previous to his leaving Lisbon, news had been received there that the French had possessed themselves of St. Sebastian; had taken and sent into port two British sloops of war cruising in the Bay of Biscay; were pushing forward to Bilbao; and that in consequence of their successes the Spaniards were panic struck; the merchants at Bilbao were leaving the town with great precipitation; the American vessels were receiving their cargoes on board with great dispatch, and those which had not landed their cargoes were leaving the port without hesitation. He also informs, that it was currently told at Lisbon, that the French were equally successful on the frontier—in the Mediterranean—and were masters of Barcelona. Thus far our advices.

Captain Allen, in the Minerva from Bourdeaux, informs, that the arms of our republican allies, the Jacobins of France, are every where victorious. That it was the general opinion there, that they would shortly be in Amsterdam, where the Dutch patriots were anxiously expecting them. That the greatest order and regularity prevailed at Bourdeaux, all the aristocrats being nearly extirpated; and generally, that the republicans were in high spirits, having all their ports filled with prizes.

Provisions continued rather scarce at Bourdeaux, but they were plenty in every other part of the republic.

USE OF BALLOONS.

A letter from an officer in the duke of York's army, dated Merchem, on the way to Antwerp, July 7, has the following curious passage. Speaking of the surrender of Charleroy, he says, "What rendered this event more extraordinary was, that the French directed all their operations according to the information they received by means of Balloons suspended in the air, at a certain height. From that elevation, all the motions of the allied army were seen and made known to the French generals by engineers who went up in the balloons; and who, according to the declaration of deserters, sketched the position of their enemy, and communicated the papers on which their sketches were made, and other notices given of the force and movements of prince Cobourg's army. Owing to this, all the amazing efforts of the allies miscarried, because every thing was foreseen and provided against."

WINDHAM, (Connecticut) September 20.

Extract of a letter from the reverend doct^r Dana, of New-Haven, dated September 10.

"I enclose you a statement of the yellow fever in this city. Not one in thirty of those who have been

much exposed, have taken the fever. I have esteemed this place as safe as any town in the state through the whole season, with the precaution of not unnecessarily visiting houses where the fever was; indeed I have myself visited the sick, almost without intermission. At present few towns around us enjoy so much health as New-Haven."—[Following this letter is a statement of the fever from June 15, to September 9, 1794—the total of which are, died 29—recovered and convalescents 21—sick 3.]

Annapolis, October 16.

We hear that Mr. James J. Wilmer is preparing an interesting publication, being a full and candid replication to Mr. Thomas Paine and others, on the state of man; wherein pure unadulterated religion will be adduced to the simplest capacity, from a retrospect of genuine christianity, with the present prevalent systems and creeds throughout the world.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For St. Mary's county, Walter Dorsey, Philip Ford, John Abell and James Hopewell, Esquires.

For Anne-Arundel county, John G. Worthington, William Brogden, Horatio Ridout and Edward Hall, Esquires.

For Calvert county, Walter Mackall, Peregrine Freeland, Thomas Horrell and William Dawkins Brown, Esquires.

For Charles county, William H. M'Pherson, John Thomas, Francis Digges and John Parnham, Esquires.

For Baltimore county, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, John Tolley Worthington, Charles Ridgely, of Wm. and Elijah Merryman, Esquires.

For Dorchester county, Solomon Frazier, William Bond Martin, Peter Gordon and John Craig, Esquires.

For Prince-George's county, Turnor Wootton, Walter Bowie, Richard Sprigg and Thomas Clark, Esquires.

For Worcester county, John Dennis, William Whittington, James R. Robins and Ephraim Wilson, Esquires.

For Harford county, Abraham Jarrett, James Bond, Nicholas Day M'Comas and John Montgomery, Esquires.

For Baltimore-town, Alexander M'Kim and James Winchester, Esquires.

For Washington county, Henry Schnebely, Martin Kerfer, Robert Hughes and William Clark, Esquires.

For Montgomery county, Laurence Oneale, Thomas Davis, David Luckett and Walter Brooke, Esquires.

"Died, in the city of Annapolis, on the 11th instant, JOHN DAVIDSON, Esquire, merchant, in the fifty-seventh year of his age—in whom were united the virtues of a tender husband, a good father, an uniform patriot, and an honest man.

"At his sad demise the poor, the fatherless, and the widow, will weep for the loss of their benefactor! An extensive circle of acquaintances and friends will recollect his hospitality, his public spirit, and acts of disinterested friendship; lament his fate, and mingle their sorrows with those of his fellow-citizens for the public calamity."

THE gentlemen belonging to the ANNAPOLIS Troop of DRAGOONS, are desired to appear, properly accoutred, at Mr. Mann's, on Wednesday the 22d instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—A full attendance is expected.

JOHN KILTY, Captain.

To be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE, on six months credit, on Tuesday 25th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, the following property.

ABOUT TWENTY NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, also, a number of work HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, PLANTATION UTENSILS, and some KITCHEN FURNITURE.

THOMAS KING, } Executors,
RICHARD WELSH, }
of HENRY O. WILSON, deceased.

October 14, 1794.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, from the general court to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 23d instant, at the house of Mr. GEORGE MANN,

A TRACT of LAND lying on Elk-ridge, and within two miles of the Poplar Spring, called HEAD QUARTERS, containing upwards of 800 acres; taken as the property of BENJAMIN HARRISON, and sold to satisfy a debt due to SAMUEL HARRISON, assignee of THOMAS HYDE.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel County.

October 14, 1794.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber gives this public notice, that the tract of land, called Head Quarters, advertised for sale by William Goldsmith, Esquire, on the 23d instant, hath been heretofore purchased by the subscriber, at public sale, the terms of which, on his part, have been fulfilled, and that he intends to pursue legal steps to obtain a title, of which further particulars will take due notice.

JOHN W. DORSEY.

Elk-ridge, October 15, 1794.

P. FITZHUGH takes the liberty of informing those friends who adventured in his lottery, that he is now engaged in the business of collection, and begs the favour of their being prepared for his call or order; he has, in several instances, felt himself much disappointed and mortified at the ill treatment which he has received from some gentlemen, who had been so obliging as to charge themselves respectively with the disposal of a few of his tickets, disappointed in his calculations on their friendship, and mortified at the injustice of their conduct; they have, notwithstanding repeated requests through the public papers to the contrary, kept over the tickets till the lottery was drawn, taking the chance of prizes and returning the blanks, thereby subjecting him to the unprofitable game, "Heads they win, Crowns he loses." He submits, however, to such gentlemen, the task of reconciling their conduct to the strict principles of honest delicacy, and flatters himself he shall, in no future instance, experience a similar injustice.

October 1, 1794.

Teachers of Music.

ANY person well qualified to teach the HARP-SICORD and FORTE PIANO, will meet with encouragement in this city.

Annapolis, October 14th, 1794. *Ed. Stone*

WHEREAS the honourable A. C. HANSON, Esquire, chancellor, having appointed me, the subscriber, trustee for SAMUEL CHEW, of John, an insolvent debtor, this is to give notice to all those indebted to said Chew, to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against him are requested to send in their accounts, that they may receive their equal dividend.

JOHN GROVES.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,
STUEBEN'S
MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

THOMAS BOYD, care of Thomas Graham, Julian Bradley, care of William Coe, Basil Browne, Wye river, care of Simon Wilmer, Annapolis.

Mr. Chaig, John Callaban (2), Annapolis; Samuel Church, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Gabriel Duvall (4), Robert Duvall, Dawson and Co. Annapolis.

Mr. Edgerly, or the reverend Mr. Velleter, Annapolis; Peter Emerson, Hunting-town.

Richard Fraiture, Benjamin Fairbairn, Annapolis; John Fitzhugh, Calvert county.

Citizen Girard, John Gwinn (4), Frederick Green, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), Annapolis; reverend Nathaniel Greaves, Severn; Thomas Gibson, care of William Gray, Annapolis Royal.

Maria S. Heermance, care of George Mann, Mary Hestellus, William Hanson, Alexander Harrison, Samuel Harvey Howard, John Howard, Hurst and Conway, Annapolis; James Hutchings, Kent Island; Robert Hay, Maryland.

Thomas Jennings, Ruth Johnson, Annapolis; William Johnson (2), Head of South river; Mary Jones, Lower Marlborough.

James Lloyd, Annapolis.

Allen B. Magruder, Hannah Moore, John Macmullen, Blak Moore, Annapolis; Thomas M'Pherson, care of Joseph Court, Herring Bay; Mrs. Moylan, Queen-Anne.

Samuel Peaco (2), Annapolis; James Pattison, Calvert county.

Mary Ringgold, Thomas Ringgold, Simon Retalack, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Elizabeth Stiff, Cyrus Sharpe, James Sears, Godfrey Stanback, Jude Samon, Annapolis; Joseph Sprigg, near Lower Marlborough.

Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, West river.

John Weems, Thomas Walley, Stephen Winchester, Charles Warfield, Annapolis; Charles Alexander Warfield, Anne-Arundel county; Thomas Wiley, New-London, care of William M'Creery, Wilmington.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN DAVIDSON, late of the city of Annapolis, merchant, deceased, are requested to bring in their respective claims to Thomas Harwood and John Muir; and all persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to either of said gentlemen, who are respectively authorized by the subscriber to receive the amount and give acquittances—And all the creditors of said John Davidson, are requested to appear with their claims, properly authenticated, at the Counting-house of Messieurs Wallace and Muir, on the last Monday in October, 1795, to receive their proportionate division of assets, then on hand.

ELEANOR DAVIDSON, Administratrix,
of JOHN DAVIDSON.

A CAMEL,

Of a MONSTROUS SIZE,

TWENTY-ONE HANDS HIGH, imported from

ASIA,

And highly deserving the attention of the curious, and all admirers of the wonderful productions of nature, may be seen opposite Mr. James Watt's, in Church-street, from the 15th October until the 20th instant.

WHEN the Camel lies down, five or six grown persons may get on him, and he will raise himself up with the greatest ease, to the astonishment of the spectator. He smiles for ladies, and laughs for gentlemen.

[These animals are very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries, and are remarkable for carrying large burthens, (which it is said they will do, to the amount of half a tun) and for travelling a long time (some writers say a fortnight) without water.]

Grown persons to pay one quarter of a dollar. Children one eighth of a dollar.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition to the next general assembly of Maryland for a support, as I am rendered, by pain and other sickness, unable to support myself.

10/7/94 ANNE WALKER.

St. Mary's county, October 6, 1794.

To be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE, and on an *extensive credit*, on Monday the 10th day of November next,

THAT VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, the residence of the subscriber, containing about 948 acres, three rods and eight perches, situate on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, and state of Maryland, and binding on a fine cove equal to any in the United States for fish, oysters and wild fowl; distant twenty-one miles from the city of Annapolis, and within five hours run by water of Baltimore-town. This estate is hilly, but being of a rich quality does not wash, is equal to any in the state, and produces the most luxuriant crops, it abounds with good meadow ground, and affords excellent pasturage for nine months of the year. Any person inclined to purchase may view said estate and know the terms of sale, by applying to

2 S. L. CHEW.

To be RENTED,

For the ensuing year,

A FARM, situated on Magothy river, with a number of hands, and stock of all kinds. For terms apply to

3 RUTH DAVIS.

Annapolis, September 30, 1794.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the LANDS, advertised by me, to commence on the 7th instant, in Baltimore-town, is postponed to a future day, of which due notice will be given in this paper.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, October 4th, 1794. 2

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mr. PHILIP THOMAS, late of Charles county, deceased, to produce their accounts, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the fifth November next, that the same may be adjusted; and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

On the said fifth November, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling house of the said deceased, if fair, if not the first fair day, and to continue from day to day till a sufficiency be sold to discharge the claims against the said estate,

SUNDRY likely young NEGROES, HORSES, black CATTLE, and HOGS; also, different kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and plantation utensils. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HUNGERFORD, Adm'r.
Pickawaxon, Charles county, October 6, 1794.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the sale of BENJAMIN REEDER'S LAND, for the use of Messieurs FORREST and STONPARR, advertised in this paper of the 18th instant to take place on the 4th of October next, is unavoidably put off until Friday the 31st thereof, when it will be made on the terms hitherto made known.

2 HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee.
Charles county, September 30, 1794.

TO BE RENTED,

A PLANTATION opposite to the city of Annapolis, known by the name of BEAMAN'S FORT; there will be fifty bushels of wheat seeded on the same this fall; there are three negroes, one man and two women, to be rented with the farm. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber.

DAVID KERR.

Baltimore 27th August, 1794.

Dancing School.

CITIZEN ROBARDET respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, that his Dancing School will be opened on Thursday the 25th inst. he solicits the patronage of the citizens in general—Hours of tuition will be agreeable to the parents of his pupils. An evening school will be opened for the young gentlemen of the college who will favour the school, which will not interfere with their instruction at college, and will begin at five o'clock.

A practising ball will be given every other four weeks, and the parents of his pupils, and the ladies of the city, are gratefully invited without the ceremony of cards. Notice will be given to them by his pupils.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

SOME few COUNTERFEIT POST NOTES of the Bank of Maryland, having been lately discovered in circulation, and on tracing the same were found to come from the back parts of Virginia, where they have probably first issued; to avoid imposition, it is thought necessary to give the following description of them, by which they may be readily detected:—

They have the letter D for their alphabetical mark, at the left hand side of the note.

The paper on which they are printed is more soft and tender, the strokes of the letters in the engraving are in general stronger, and have a darker appearance than in the true bills.

The signature, *Wm. Patterson*, is badly done; the strokes of all the letters are stiff and laboured, and appear to be painted over with the pen, as well as the flourish under the name.

The value is left blank in the engraving, to be filled up in writing, so that the sum may be more or less, at pleasure.

No true Post Notes of the alphabetical mark above described, have been lately issued, and very few are now in circulation.

The above reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to the person or persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders, or any of them, of the following description, viz.

The person or persons who manufactured the paper on which the bills are printed.

The person or persons who engraved the plate.

The printer or printers of the bills.

Every person who has acted as principal in any way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

WM. PATTERSON, President of the Bank of Maryland.
Baltimore, April 7, 1794.

N. B. The printers in the neighbouring states are requested to republish the above.

FISHER & COLE,

BOOK-SELLERS, BOOK-BINDERS, and STATIONERS,

Three doors west of Yates and Campbell's Vendue Store, Market-street, Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a Book and Stationary Store, in Baltimore, and humbly solicit the patronage of a generous public, whose favours they will endeavour to merit. They are now assorted with books on every subject in polite literature. Among the many valuable new publications, they have now on hand, are the following:—

	Dols.	Cts.
Paine's works, complete, in 2 vols.	2	0
American Biography, 1st vol.—to be continued,	1	50
Moore's Travels, 2 vols.—8vo.	3	50
Do. Journal in France, 2 vols.—12 mo.	1	75
Morie's Geography, elegant, 2 vols.—8vo.	4	50
Do. sheep bound,	3	50
Do. abridged, for use of schools,	1	
Pindar's works, 2 vols.—Complete Letter Writer, Love and Gibbon's Surveying, Williams's Letters on the French Revolution.—Also, Folio, Quarto, Royal, Octavo, and Duodecimo Bibles, School Books of all kinds, a new edition of the Common Prayer, for the Protestant Episcopal church, price from 6/6 to 3/5. And a great variety of History, Divinity, Medicine Philosophy, Chemistry, Novels, &c. &c. too numerous to be contained in a newspaper.		

Orders from gentlemen in the country, shall be carefully attended to. They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of *Steuens's Military Discipline*, &c. with copper plates.

NOW in the PRESS, and speedily will be PUBLISHED,

By **FISHER and COLE**,
A PAMPHLET, entitled,
PROSPECTS on WAR AND PAPER CURRENCY,

The FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,
By **THOMAS PAINE**,
Author of *RIGHTS of MAN*, *COMMON SENSE*, &c.
Baltimore, July 13, 1794.

THE sale of the property of **VACHEL STEVENS**, as mentioned in the Maryland Gazette on the fourth of this month, is postponed to the third day of January next. **BARUCK FOWLER**, Trustee.
Annapolis, September 25, 1794.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers intend again to petition the general assembly, to make them compensation for tobacco lost during the late war from Patowmack inspection house, which they have been obliged to make good to the holders of the notes.

ANNE DENT, Executrix,
THEODORE DENT, Executor,
of **PETER DENT**.
Charles county, September 20, 1794.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, on the 31st day of October next, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

THE reversion of **JONATHAN HUDSON**, infant heir of **JONATHAN HUDSON**, deceased, to the lot of ground, and all the improvements thereon, lying in Baltimore-town, at the intersection of Baltimore and Charles-streets, being that part of the real estate of the said Hudson which was assigned to his widow for her dower.

The purchaser of the above property is to give bonds, with two approved securities, for the amount of the same, payable in equal payments in one, two, and three years from the day of sale, with legal interest on each bond till paid.

MARGARET HUDSON, Trustee.
Baltimore, September 18, 1794.

On Monday the 27th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

ONE hundred and fifteen and three quarter acres of LAND, bounding on a creek leading into Magoth river, lying about half way between the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town; this land is well wooded and watered, and has some rail timber. Any person wishing to view said land before the day of sale will be pleased to apply to the subscriber, at his farm on South river. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

RICHARD BEARD.
South river, September 23, 1794.

For SALE.

The subscriber offers for SALE the following property in the city of Annapolis, to wit:

THE HOUSE and LOT where he now lives, in School street, and three houses fronting on Church-street; a lot of 4½ acres of land on the hill outside of the city, on which is a wind-mill, stable, coach-house, hen-house, and a small dwelling house, with a large garden paved in; the whole of the improvements almost new, and the whole of the lot enclosed with a post and rail fence. For terms apply to **ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM**.
Annapolis, September 25, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **A SOLOMON JOHNSON**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to present their claims, properly authenticated, by the first day of August next, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to **MARY JOHNSON**, } Executors.
JOSHUA JOHNSON, }
September 29, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, to correct the second course of a tract of land granted by July, seventeen hundred and forty-three, containing one hundred acres, called **MIDDLETON'S RICH THICKETTS**; this course, as mentioned in the patent, is said to run north eighty degrees east fifty perches, whereas by the certificate of survey on the 4th of May, 1742, made by William Hanson, the then deputy surveyor of this county, the said course runs north only eight degrees east fifty perches; this land I purchased of the said William Middleton on the 30th day of August, 1758, according to the courses mentioned in the patent, (not having at that time seen the certificate) which contain only seventy odd acres instead of one hundred for which I paid.

SAM. HANSON.
Charles county, September 18, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act may pass to liberate my body from confinement, and to exclude me from further arrest, on giving up all my property in trust for the use of my creditors.

WILLIAM BRAUNER, jun.
September 1, 1794.

THE subscriber is under the painful necessity of thus giving public notice, that he intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act of insolvency in his favour, on his surrendering all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

JACOB DUVALL, of John Prince-George's county, September 7, 1794.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkburgh. For terms apply to **JESSE DEWEES**.
Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

For SALE,

THE subscriber, intending to leave this part of the country in a short time, finds it necessary to remind those persons who are indebted to him in his private account, or as partner with his brother, **Dr. JAMES MURRAY**, that it is necessary their several accounts should be closed in a short time, for this purpose he has appointed **Mr. JOHN STEWART**, at Dr. James Murray's, to settle and receive the several balances that are due, and he is also directed to use compulsory methods in every instance where it may be necessary.

W. MURRAY.
Annapolis, May 7, 1794.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN**.

NOTICE is hereby given, that petitions will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland from Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince-George's counties, praying a law for establishing one place on Patuxent river, which to the legislature shall appear most fit and proper, for the reception, inspection, and exportation of tobacco, in lieu of the several warehouses now established, by the justice of said counties for that purpose, when there shall be built and erected at such place houses sufficient to contain the tobaccoes, and wharfs to admit ships to lay along side thereof and receive their cargoes.
August 4, 1794.

NOTICE, that I intend petitioning the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay. **BENJ. HARRISON**.
September 1, 1794.

NOTICE, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay. **HENRY HILL, jun.**
September 8, 1794.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a **MEDICINAL SHOP**, in the lower end of Church-street, near to the market, where he will dispose of the following medicines, on the most reasonable terms, in small quantities, by the dose or otherwise, Peruvian bark, glauber salts, camphor, rhubarb, ienna, manna, cinnamon, Spanish fly, emetic tartar, ipecacuanha, magnesia, cream of tartar, flours of sulphur, farsaparilla, scotrine aloes, hepatic aloes, gamboge, jalap, assafetida, myrrh, gentian, guaiacum, calomel, turbit mineral, golden sulphur of antimony, crude antimony, corrosive, mercury sublimated, red precipitate, white precipitate, quick silver, essential oil of aniseed, oil of peppermint, oil of spearmint, castor oil, verdigrise, blue vitriol, white vitriol, borax, nitre, spirit of hartshorn, spirit of ammonia, laudanum, antimorbid wine, peregine elixir, dulcified spirit of nitre, pennyroyal oil, dulcified spirit of vitriol, Godfrey's cordial, Daff's elixir, Bateman's pectoral drops, essence of peppermint, with a variety of other medicines too tedious to mention.

The subscriber also will give directions, gratis, to those that are unacquainted with the use of medicines, if requested, having studied surgery and physic in Edinburgh and Glasgow universities.

T. EDGAR.
Annapolis, September 30, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law, similar to a law of the state of Virginia, for the purpose of giving a more speedy remedy against delinquent subscribers to the Patowmack Company, and for altering the place of receiving tolls on the upper part of the river Patowmack, also for regulating the boats employed on the inland navigation of the said river.

W. S.
Annapolis, September 30, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly, for an act to record a deed from Valentine Murray, late a soldier in the Maryland line, to Philip Ford, for lot number four hundred and four, in Allegany county.
September 15, 1794.

THOMAS BOND.
Saint Mary's county, September 1, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to release him from debts he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT.
Annapolis, September 15, 1794.

THE citizens of Annapolis, anxious to prevent the introduction of the malignant fever in Baltimore-town to this place, having this day entered into certain regulations to prevent the same, which most likely to ensue from large assemblages of people, and having agreed to postpone the RACE for the CITY PURSE to a future day, and having expressed a desire that the RACE for the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE should also be postponed, we, the subscribers to the Jockey Club purse, in consideration of the circumstances, have thought proper to postpone the same, and do accordingly resolve the same be postponed until the first Tuesday in November next.

By order,
JESSE DEWEES, Secretary.
Annapolis, Tuesday, September 30, 1794.

THE subscriber, intending to leave this part of the country in a short time, finds it necessary to remind those persons who are indebted to him in his private account, or as partner with his brother, **Dr. JAMES MURRAY**, that it is necessary their several accounts should be closed in a short time, for this purpose he has appointed **Mr. JOHN STEWART**, at Dr. James Murray's, to settle and receive the several balances that are due, and he is also directed to use compulsory methods in every instance where it may be necessary.

W. MURRAY.
Annapolis, May 7, 1794.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN**.